

FARM BUREAU AND AGRICULTURAL NOTES

HOLSTEIN ASSN. NO. 1 LEADS IN OCTOBER

The highest as well as the second highest honors were won by two purebred Holstein cows owned by E. W. Nettleton, DeKal Hengerveld Wayne, age 9, produced 1937.5 pounds milk and 73.6 pounds fat. Her test was 3.8 per cent.

The second cow, Happy Pietertje Lass, age 4, produced 1990.7 pounds milk and 60.5 pounds fat. Both of the above cows freshened August 23, 1921, and were milked four times a day during the time the above tests were made.

The third honors for the month also go to the Holstein breed. Nancy, a cow owned by Glen Ganyard, age 12 years, produced 1801 pounds milk and 54 pounds fat. She freshened the first day of last September.

With Beechwood Bella, Jersey, Glen Ganyard won fourth honor. She produced 1762.5 pounds milk and 49.4 pounds fat.

A. G. Abbott, Jersey, produced 855.6 pounds milk and 47.9 pounds fat.

L. C. Boice—Holstein, age 4 years, produced 1364 pounds milk and 47.4 pounds fat.

A. G. Abbott—Jersey, age 2 years, produced 1035.4 pounds milk and 47.6 pounds fat.

O. L. Robinson—Cora Fremesta Sindt DeKal, age two years, produced 1364 pounds milk and 46.38 pounds fat.

Kennedy Bros.—Holstein, age 10 years, produced 1379.5 pounds milk and 45.5 pounds fat.

A. G. Abbott—Jersey, age 2 years, produced 849.4 pounds milk and 41.1 pounds fat.

John Armbruster—Holstein, age 4, produced 1215.2 pounds milk and 42.53 pounds fat.

Kennedy Bros.—Holstein, age 6 years, produced 1348.5 pounds milk and 41.8 pounds fat.

G. F. Abbott—Fenn's Interested Owllet Sr., Jersey, produced 855.6 pounds milk and 41.75 pounds fat.

F. D. Koons—Jersey, age 7 years, produced 1007.5 pounds milk and 41.3 pounds fat.

Elmer Lyle—Jersey, produced 607.6 pounds milk and 40.7 pounds fat.

URGES SPROUT TEST TO CATCH ROOT ROT

"Though fall injury to seed corn from freezing has been mainly absent this year, germination tests will be more than ever necessary. Tests so far conducted at the University laboratories show more than 50 per cent of seed corn for 1922 infested with corn ear and root rot."

So announces E. E. Clayton, extension plant pathologist of the Ohio State University. He says that root and ear rot infestation is "tremendous" this year, more than twice as bad as in 1920.

"Ears attacked early in the past season can be picked out by eye, because of a white mold which covers them. However, for every ear visibly diseased, there are at least 10 others in which the trouble lies unseen."

"On indoor test, such ears germinate a normal number of sprouts and the sprouts at first look perfectly normal. Later, however, they rot. In this fact lies the immense importance of the corn germination test this winter. Unless it is employed, corn yields next year will certainly suffer."

"We ran small plots here at the University, trying seed from healthy ears against seed from diseased ears. Good ears yielded approximately 50 per cent more bushels to the acre than ears infested with the rot. Germination testing is the only way to prevent such differences in Ohio corn fields next year."

"For effective testing we recommend a seven-day growing period and a temperature around 80 degrees. The benefit is twofold, in that the yield is increased, and the spread of the disease from field to field checked."

NOVEMBER HONOR COW

Out of 190 cows tested by S. M. Fair in November, 32 produced a sufficient amount to be placed on honor list; 26 of the 32 produced over 40 lbs. fat for the month and 8 as 2-year-olds produced over 30 lbs. fat.

The high cow, Pauline, a pure bred Holstein owned by C. C. Sommer, produced 2190 lbs. milk and 65.7 lbs. butterfat. Pauline is five years old and freshened Sept. 20, 1921.

A. J. Fuller, with Joe, a grade Holstein, won second honors for the month. She produced 1542 lbs. milk and 55.5 lbs. fat. She also is five years old and freshened Oct. 15, 1921.

Foskett at the County Infirmary, with Lyons, a pure bred Holstein, aged 6 years, comes third with a production of 1380 lbs. milk and 53.8 lbs. fat.

Harry Hange with Linrie, a grade Holstein, age 3 years, produced 1530 lbs. milk and 53.6 lbs. fat.

A. J. Fuller, with Sadie, grade Holstein, produced 1350 lbs. milk and 51.3 lbs. fat.

Harry Hange—White, a grade Holstein, produced 1500 lbs. milk and 49.5 lbs. fat.

Harry Hange—Polly, a grade Holstein, produced 1440 lbs. milk and 49 lbs. fat.

O. P. Jenkins—Lady, G. Holstein, produced 1530 lbs. milk and 49 lbs. fat.

J. K. Bihn—May, G. Holstein, produced 1110 lbs. milk and 47.7 lbs. fat.

C. F. Fuller—Maggie, G. Holstein, produced 1200 lbs. milk and 46.8 lbs. fat.

C. C. Fenstermaker—Anna, R. Holstein, produced 1080 lbs. milk and 46.4 lbs. fat.

O. P. Jenkins—Blackie, G. Holstein, produced 1530 lbs. milk and 44.4 lbs. fat.

C. F. Fuller—Nell, G. Holstein, produced 1305 lbs. milk and 44.4 lbs. fat.

Harry Hange—Bess, G. Holstein, produced 1230 lbs. milk and 44.3 lbs. fat.

J. K. Bihn—White, G. Holstein, produced 1245 lbs. milk and 43.6 lbs. fat.

A. G. Fuller—Daisy, G. Holstein, produced 1200 lbs. milk and 43.2 lbs. fat.

C. C. Fenstermaker—Laurel, R. Holstein, produced 1302 lbs. milk and 43 lbs. fat.

C. C. Fenstermaker—Therese, R. Holstein, produced 1320 lbs. milk and 42.2 lbs. fat.

Sam Vanasdale—Jack, G. Holstein, produced 1170 lbs. milk and 42.1 lbs. fat.

R. F. Mantz—Bessie, R. Jersey, produced 702 lbs. milk and 42.1 lbs. fat.

A. E. Packard—Violet, R. Holstein, produced 1200 lbs. milk and 42 lbs. fat.

C. C. Fenstermaker—Laura, R. Holstein, produced 1410 lbs. milk and 40.9 lbs. fat.

A. J. Broward & Bro.—Nancy, G. Jersey, produced 768 lbs. milk and 40.7 lbs. fat.

C. C. Fenstermaker—Theresa, R. Holstein, produced 1485 lbs. milk and 40 lbs. fat.

EARLY-MATURING BIRDS YIELD HIGHEST RETURNS

Are late-maturing pullets profitable? To answer this question the Ohio Experiment Station kept careful records of a flock on the Southeastern Test farm at Carpenter, Meigs county, to determine the financial returns from early-maturing as compared with late-maturing pullets.

The returns from a flock of 50 early-maturing birds were \$5.03 per fowl, while late-maturing pullets averaged only \$3.25 per bird. The returns were based on egg prices secured on the Cleveland market.

The late-maturing pullets did not come into production until late in December and in only one month did they surpass the early-maturing lot in percentage of egg production.

This commends the practice of poultry-keepers in selecting early-maturing birds and marking them so as to use them exclusively for breeders.

DESIGN BRACING SYSTEM TO SAVE APPLE TREES

Horticulturists at the Ohio Experiment Station report that through various systems of bracing, fruit trees may be saved from destructive storms.

A common method of bracing widespread branches of mature trees is to connect them with iron rods which are secured through the limbs with eyebolts. The rods are tied together in the center so that each limb braces the one opposite to it.

With young trees which show a tendency to develop divided centers, braces may be made by intertwining living branches from each half. These coalesce after three or four years, forming a single, smooth limb having two places of origin.

Another form of bracing consists in supporting a lower over-hanging limb to a more upright and stronger branch by inserting a vertical graft.

HANGE HAS HIGH HERD

Harry Hange has his 6 Holsteins produced on the average 1275 lbs. milk and 44.6 lbs. butterfat. He fed on the average 8 lbs. of grain mixture to each cow per day. Four of the six cows produced over 40 lbs. fat during the month, one of which had production of over 50 lbs. fat.

A. G. Fuller's herd of 11 cows (Holsteins) produced on the average 1165 lbs. milk and 41.9 lbs. fat. This also is a good record. These cows received on the average 9.8 lbs. of grain mixture per day. They produced at the rate of 9.8 lbs. of butterfat per week. According to the rule "Feed as many pounds of grain mixture per-day as cow gives pounds fat per week," Mr. Fuller is feeding about right. Three of the 11 cows produced over 40 lbs. fat, two of which had records of over 50 lbs. fat for month.

Out of the 2 herds tested two herds have averages of over 40 lbs. fat; seven herds have averages of from 30 to 40 lbs. fat; and 15 herds have averages of from 20 to 30 lbs. fat.

HAS HONOR 2-YEAR-OLD. Ragapple, a pure bred Holstein heifer, owned by C. L. Briggs, produced 41.1 lbs. fat and 1173 lbs. milk during the month of November. She freshened Nov. 1, 1921.

R. F. Mantz has the second best heifer for the month in Pauline, a pure bred Jersey. She produced 690 lbs. milk and 40 lbs. fat.

Harry Wideman with Spot, a pure bred Holstein heifer, produced 1174 lbs. milk and 36.4 lbs. fat.

A. E. Packard, with Daisy, a pure bred Holstein heifer produced 900 lbs. milk and 32.4 lbs. fat.

C. C. Fenstermaker with Queen, another pure bred Holstein heifer, produced 831 lbs. milk and 32.4 lbs. fat.

A. C. Barth with Bessie, a grade Holstein, produced 900 lbs. milk and 31.6 lbs. fat.

R. F. Mantz with Dorothy, a pure bred Jersey, produced 552 lbs. milk and 31.5 lbs. fat.

M. F. Barth with Lady, a grade Holstein, produced 630 lbs. milk and 30.2 lbs. fat.

REPORT OF ANNUAL WOOL GROWERS MEET

The annual meeting of the Wool Growers' association was held in the Farm Bureau office Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6. The meeting was well attended.

Carl Abbott was elected president of the association for the coming year; A. S. Canfield, secretary-treasurer. The members of the Executive Committee are Leonard J. Easton, Seville; C. T. Copley, Sharon Center; H. Clement, Brunswick; E. R. Clapp, Spencer; and A. G. Abbott, Wadsworth.

The president was authorized to appoint a delegate to the annual Wool Growers' meeting at Columbus during Farmers' Week.

Mark Smith of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, Columbus, gave an interesting and instructive talk, showing that the future outlook for the sheep business was bright, and that prices had advanced \$2.00 per head for stock ewes in Idaho during the past three weeks.

Ohio leads in the marketing of wool cooperatively. One-third of Indiana's wool has been marketed thru the Ohio association in the past year. Stomach worms cause more trouble in sheep than all other causes put together. The emergency tariff is practically the only thing that has given the wool industry in this country any protection.

Mr. Smith said that statistics show that the following to be true: From all the wool grown in this country a piece of cloth only 44 inches square could be made for each inhabitant.

Medina county during the past year has shipped 66,514 lbs. of wool to the wool pool in Columbus. Of its 256 members, 223 have consigned. In reality it was a 100 per cent consignment since the other 33 members had no wool to consign.

Medina county has 196 shareholders in the wool warehouse at Columbus, making a total of about \$8,000 worth of stock.

A pure bred Jersey heifer owned by A. G. Abbott produced 1035.4 pounds milk and 47.6 pounds fat. Her test was 4.6 per cent.

O. L. Robinson won second honors with a pure bred Holstein. She produced 1364 pounds milk and 46.3 pounds fat.

A. G. Abbott, with another Jersey, produced 849.4 pounds milk and 44.1 pounds fat.

E. W. Nettleton with a Jr. 2-year-old, Alta Sindt DeKal, produced 1370.2 pounds milk and 39.7 pounds fat.

G. F. Abbott, pure bred Jersey produced 926.9 pounds milk and 31 pounds fat.

WOOL GROWERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Medina County Sheep and Wool Growers' association was held in the Farm Bureau office Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 6.

Secretary A. S. Canfield submitted a report of the year's activities, and Mark Smith of the Wool Growers' Department of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation gave a talk on "Marketing." Samples of virgin wool blankets were on exhibit.

On Dec. 7 at 10 a. m., Mark Smith will conduct a grading demonstration of wool on the sheep's back at the farm of Chas. Gibbs, one mile east of Brunswick. At 2 p. m. the same afternoon a similar demonstration will be held at Leonard Eastman's Seville; at 7:30 p. m. of the same day Mr. Smith will speak at Sharon Center on "Wool Marketing." The following day, Dec. 8, at 10 a. m., a grading demonstration will be held at William Brodt's, Litchfield and one at 2 p. m. at Orlo Mantz's, Spencer.

Stony Hill

Mrs. Lang spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Spitzer, and attended the Pedro party at John Griswold's Saturday evening.

Fred Crosier is smiling over the little son Richard Fred that arrived at their home recently. Mother and baby doing nicely.

Stony Hill F. W. C. will hold its next meeting Thursday, Dec. 15, at the home of Ida Edgar. All members are asked to be present as the Christmas exchange will be held that day.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Young visited at Rex Fryman's Friday evening.

John Arnold has caught 45 muskrats so far this season.

All are glad that Mrs. Meech is gaining and is able to sit up a little each day.

Next Pedro party will be held at John Arnold's Dec. 17, Saturday evening. All cordially invited.

OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT

Conducted by S. P. Porter
Mallet Creek, Ohio

The Fancier and the Farmer
The poultry fancier, he who breeds pure bred poultry for commercial purposes, would have a small trade were it not for the farmer who, though not a fancier, wants pure bred chickens for his use. Usually he believes any pure breed is better than mongrels, and, well, they look much nicer, anyway, around the place. If the farmer keeps but one breed he must of necessity get new blood occasionally. Yes he ought to every year. This is usually done thru the purchase of male birds of no kin to his. This plan, while it is no doubt a good plan, is, to say the least, a bit risky, unless the farmer has a friend, or breeder well known to him, of whom he can get this new blood and depend on its being O. K. But if he must depend upon a stranger of whom he knows nothing, only what

that stranger says in his advertisements, he may, or he may not, get a good bird. It is a matter of long time and careful breeding to weed out of this flock.

Now these assertions may look to the reader like a thing at the poultry fancier in general, but not so; the we are perfectly willing it shall hit any poultry fancier who misrepresents his stock thru the advertising columns of a poultry publication, or any other for that matter, as well as thru a naming circular. Or course, it is a well-known fact that all lines of business have their tricky, unscrupulous individuals, who have no conscience, but we doubt if there is a business today that gives the would-be customer a better chance to ply his deceitful methods than the poultry fancy, simply because we must rely on the other fellow to give us what he aversures to.

We don't wish to be understood as saying there is a greater per cent of frauds in the poultry fancy than most other lines of business, for we do not believe there is. Moreover, we know there are a whole lot of fine fellows in the poultry fancy; but, at the same time we know of a few that are not dead yet—(no, we didn't say they ought to be), who lay awake nights to figure out how they can beat or cheat their customers and not get caught at it. It is this class of human—oh, excuse that word, we should have said inhuman beings, that we wish to warn the reader against. Now if you want to know what the above described animal looks like, we will try to describe him.

First, he looks like a man that advertises high-class eggs for hatching from three different pens, one pen \$3, per setting, one pen \$5 per setting and one pen, extra special private pen, \$15 per setting; adding that orders must come at once for the \$15 eggs as the supply is limited. While the fact is, the orders are all filled out of the same basket, (ho, hum), and he tells a beginner that black feathers don't hurt a Plymouth Rock, and he's just as good if there are a few feathers on his toes. Third he looks like a man, a big advertiser, who, because he knew his customers were not posted, sent him a pen of five exhibition birds to show at his local show, which were plainly disqualified, and charged him \$125, for the five birds—in Medina; well, we didn't say it was, did we?

Now if ye Editor doesn't call us down on foolish stories, we will relate one right here, that shows how some of the high-ups beat a fellow. The joke was on the writer, so no one need to cry.

"Years ago, when Silver Laced Wyandottes were having their boom, I found myself in possession of eight very fine females, but no male to mate them to; and while looking over one of the poultry papers I saw the adv. of a man who had been a Plymouth Rock breeder of good repute, who advertised that he had advertised Silver Laced Wyandottes to his yards by the purchase of the first prize pen at the great St. Louis show that winter, and that he would sell a few eggs from that pen at \$6 per 15. Well, the price was not so very bad, and I reasoned that if, out of that setting of eggs, I got even one male bird that was "way up in G," which would likely be the case, it would be a good way to get blood from that famous yard. So I decided to run my females over till another year without mating and wait for blood from this pen. Therefore I sent for the \$6 eggs as described. Well, in due time they arrived, nicely packed, but lo, when I unpacked them there

were brown eggs, white eggs and speckled eggs, and out of the 15 eggs there were two double-yolked eggs and one soft-shelled egg that broke as I laid it down beside the basket. I saw in an instant that I was beaten, and baddy, too; but I picked out seven of the best looking eggs and set them under a trusty hen that had been picked for this special duty, and here's the result: three eggs infertile, two P. Rock chicks, and two others that were just chicks, without any given name. Well, they didn't live long enough to get a name, for they departed this life right there and then.

I wrote Mr. —, giving him facts, and told him he must make this right, as he certainly was filling these \$6 orders from the corner grocery. Whereupon he replied that there must have been some mistake, and that to make it right he would send me a \$15 cockerel, a fine one, and allow me \$8 off for the eggs and my trouble. To this I replied, that the trick he had played me was mean enough, without rubbing it in with a \$1 cockerel worth 10c a pound in the market. This ended the matter, and I placed it on the loss side of the ledger. But, a few years later, while traveling in this man's state, I had business in the town in which he lived, and naturally inquired where he lived. "Oh," said a bystander, "he's not living, he's dead." Whereupon I inquired what took him off, and the answer was, "nothing much, he just died, that's all." "Too d-d dishonest to live," piped up another voice. "He ran for mayor, got beat 4 to 1, and it broke his heart, tho I don't believe he had a very big one."

If we must have new blood, or wish to start breeding any special breed, don't wait till the last moment, but look up before hand some breeder of that variety, who is morally and financially responsible and reliable. When an advertiser tells too big a story about his stock and their record as layers, just chew it a while before you swallow it, and if it tastes like a lie, don't bite. It's quite easy to detect an honest advertisement from a gross misrepresentation, for the latter in his eagerness to get orders at his big advertised price, is apt to overdo the matter.

Questions:—Is sweet clover a good green food for hens when confined in winter quarters?—Mrs. R.

Ans.: Sweet clover cured under cover is good as a green food, but fowls do not take to it like red clover or alfalfa, and only eat it when forced to, or go without green food.

Bessie G. writes: We have five pullets hatched June 18 and three of them are laying now. Why is not June hatched chicks as good as earlier ones, as a lot of time and feed is saved?

Ans.: Bessie does not say what breed her pullets are. However, that matters little. Likely these five pullets were all she had of that age, and naturally were fed about like a pet lamb is fed, plenty and often, and likely those persons' table scrap morsels were saved for them also. They being about 5 months old, ought to be laying, especially if treated as described above, but possibly Bessie does not stop to think that if these pullets had been hatched two months earlier and laid at the same age, she could have been selling their eggs for two long months for 50c to 70c per dozen. That's what counts, and also she could not have taken 30 to 40 pullets hatched June 18 and made them get to laying 8 out of 5 by this time. May 1 to 15 is the ideal time for hatching, tho even April 1 is safer than June, as a rule.

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